

## Chapter 16

### The South and the Slavery Controversy, 1793-1860

**A. True or False**

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- \_\_\_ 1. After about 1800, the prosperity of both North and South became heavily dependent on growing, manufacturing, and exporting cotton.
- \_\_\_ 2. The southern planter aristocracy was strongly attracted to medieval cultural ideals.
- \_\_\_ 3. The growing of cotton on large plantations was economically efficient and agriculturally sound.
- \_\_\_ 4. Most southern slaveowners owned ten or more slaves.
- \_\_\_ 5. In 1860, three-fourths of all white southerners owned no slaves at all.
- \_\_\_ 6. Poor whites supported slavery because it made them feel racially superior and because they hoped someday to be able to buy slaves.
- \_\_\_ 7. The one group of southern whites who opposed slavery consisted of those who lived in mountain areas far from plantations and from blacks.
- \_\_\_ 8. Free blacks enjoyed considerable status and wealth in both the North and the South before the Civil War.
- \_\_\_ 9. Most slaveowners treated their black slaves as a valuable economic investment.
- \_\_\_ 10. Slavery almost completely destroyed the black family.
- \_\_\_ 11. American slaves used many small methods of resistance to demonstrate their hatred of slavery and their yearning for freedom.
- \_\_\_ 12. Abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison quickly attained great popularity in the North.
- \_\_\_ 13. The most prominent black abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, supported William Lloyd Garrison's absolutist principles and refusal to engage in politics.
- \_\_\_ 14. After about 1830, the South no longer tolerated even moderate pro-abolitionist discussion.

- \_\_\_ 15. Southern whites increasingly argued that their slaves were happier and better off than northern wage earners.

**B. Multiple Choice**

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- \_\_\_ 1. The primary market for southern cotton production was  
a. the North.      b. France.      c. Latin America.      d. Britain.
- \_\_\_ 2. The invention that transformed the southern cotton economy was  
a. the sewing machine.      b. the mechanical cotton-picker.  
c. the cotton gin.      d. the steamboat.
- \_\_\_ 3. A large portion of the profits from cotton growing went to  
a. northern traders and European manufacturers.  
b. southern and northern slave traders.  
c. southern textile industrialists.  
d. midwestern farmers and cattlemen.
- \_\_\_ 4. Among the economic consequences of the South's cotton economy was  
a. increasing immigration of laborers from Europe.  
b. a dependence on the North for trade and manufacturing.  
c. a stable system of credit and finance.  
d. a relatively equal distribution of property and wealth.
- \_\_\_ 5. Most southern slaveowners held  
a. over 100 slaves.      b. over 50 slaves      c. fewer than 10 slaves      d. only one slave.
- \_\_\_ 6. Even though they owned no slaves, most southern whites supported the slave system because  
a. they were bribed by the planter class.  
b. they enjoyed the economic benefits of slavery.  
c. they liked to feel racially superior to blacks and hoped to be able to buy slaves.  
d. they disliked the northern abolitionists.
- \_\_\_ 7. The only group of white southerners who strongly opposed slavery and the slaveowners were  
a. poor southern whites.      b. urban merchants and manufacturers.  
c. religious leaders.      d. Appalachian mountain whites.
- \_\_\_ 8. The condition of the 500,000 or so free blacks was  
a. considerably better in the North than in the South.  
b. notably improving in the decades before the Civil War.  
c. as bad or worse in the North than in the South.  
d. politically threatened but economically secure.

- \_\_\_ 9. Most of the growth in the African-American slave population before 1860 came from
  - a. the illegal importation of slaves from Africa.
  - b. the re-enslavement of formerly free blacks.
  - c. natural reproduction.
  - d. the incorporation into the United States of new slave territories.
  
- \_\_\_ 10. Most slaveowners treated their slaves as
  - a. objects to be beaten and brutalized as often as possible.
  - b. economically profitable investments.
  - c. members of their extended family.
  - d. potential converts to evangelical Christianity.
  
- \_\_\_ 11. The African-American family under slavery was
  - a. generally stable and supportive.
  - b. almost nonexistent.
  - c. largely female-dominated.
  - d. seldom able to raise children to adulthood.
  
- \_\_\_ 12. Most of the early abolitionists were motivated by
  - a. a desire to see an independent black republic in America.
  - b. anger at the negative economic consequences of slavery.
  - c. religious feeling against the “sin” of slavery.
  - d. a philosophical commitment to racial integration.
  
- \_\_\_ 13. Frederick Douglass and some other abolitionists sought to end slavery by
  - a. encouraging slave rebellions in the South.
  - b. calling on the North to secede from the Union and invade the South.
  - c. appealing to the moral consciences of both Northerners and southern slaveowners.
  - d. promoting antislavery political movements like the Free Soil and Republican parties.
  
- \_\_\_ 14. After about 1830, most southerners came to look on slavery as
  - a. a curse on their region.
  - b. a necessary evil.
  - c. a positive good.
  - d. a threat to their social ideals.
  
- \_\_\_ 15. By the 1850s, most northerners could be described as
  - a. opposed to slavery but also hostile to immediate abolitionists.
  - b. fervently in favor of immediate abolition.
  - c. sympathetic to white southern arguments in defense of slavery.
  - d. eager to let the slaveholding South break apart the Union.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Term for the South that emphasized its economic dependence on a single staple product.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Prosouthern New England textile owners who were economically tied to the southern "lords of the lash."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. British novelist whose romantic view of a feudal society made him highly popular in the South.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The poor, vulnerable group that was the object of prejudice in the North and despised as a "third race" in the South.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Theodore Dwight Weld's powerful antislavery book.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The area of the South where most slaves were held, stretching from South Carolina across to Louisiana.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Organization founded in 1817 to send blacks back to Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The group of theology students, led by Theodore Dwight Weld, who were expelled from their seminary for abolitionist activity and later became preachers of the antislavery gospel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. William Lloyd Garrison's fervent abolitionist newspaper that preached an immediate end to slavery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Garrisonian abolitionist organization, founded in 1833, that included the eloquent Wendell Phillips among its leaders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Strict rule passed by prosouthern congressmen in 1836 to prohibit all discussion of slavery in the House of Representatives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Northern antislavery politicians, like Abraham Lincoln, who rejected radical abolitionism but sought to prohibit the expansion of slavery in the western territories.

**D. Matching People, Places, and Events**

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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|----------------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Sir Walter Scott          | A. Wealthy New York abolitionist merchant whose home was demolished by a mob in 1834.                                |
| ___ 2. Harriet Beecher Stowe     | B. Visionary black preacher whose bloody slave rebellion in 1831 tightened the reins of slavery in the South.        |
| ___ 3. Nat Turner                | C. Midwestern institution whose president expelled eighteen students for organizing a debate on slavery.             |
| ___ 4. Liberia                   | D. New York free black woman who fought for emancipation and women's rights.   |
| ___ 5. Theodore Dwight Weld      | E. Leading radical abolitionist who burned the Constitution as "a covenant with death and an agreement with Hell."   |
| ___ 6. Lewis Tappan              | F. Author of an abolitionist novel that portrayed the separation of slave families by auction.                       |
| ___ 7. Lane Theological Seminary | G. Site of the last major southern debate over slavery and emancipation, in 1831-1832.                               |
| ___ 8. William Lloyd Garrison    | H. English novelist whose romantic medievalism encouraged the semifeudal ideals of the southern planter aristocracy. |
| ___ 9. David Walker              | I. Black abolitionist who visited West Africa in 1859 to examine sites where African-Americans might relocate.       |
| ___ 10. Sojourner Truth          | J. Former president who fought for the right to discuss slavery in Congress.   |
| ___ 11. Martin Delany            | K. Illinois editor whose death at the hands of a mob made him an abolitionist martyr.                                |
| ___ 12. Frederick Douglass       | L. West African republic founded in 1822 by freed blacks from the United States.                                     |
| ___ 13. Virginia legislature     | M. Escaped slave and great black abolitionist who fought to end slavery through political action.                    |
| ___ 14. John Quincy Adams        | N. Black abolitionist writer who called for a bloody end to slavery in an appeal of 1829.                            |
| ___ 15. Elijah Lovejoy           | O. Leader of the "Lane Rebels" who wrote the powerful antislavery work <i>American Society As It Is</i> .            |

**E. Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

<b>Cause</b>	<b>Effect</b>
___ 1. Whitney's cotton gin and southern frontier expansionism	A. Often resulted in the cruel separation of black families
___ 2. Excessive soil cultivation and financial speculation	B. Kept poor, nonslaveholding whites committed to a system that actually harmed them
___ 3. Belief in white superiority and the hope of owning slaves	C. Aroused deep fears of rebellion and ended rational discussion of slavery in the South
___ 4. The selling of slaves at auctions	D. Made abolitionists personally unpopular but convinced many Northerners that slavery was a threat to American freedom
___ 5. The slaves' love of freedom and hatred of their condition	E. Caused slaves to work slowly, steal from their masters, and frequently run away
___ 6. The religious fervor of the Second Great Awakening	F. Stirred a fervent abolitionist commitment to fight the "sin" of slavery
___ 7. Politically minded abolitionist like Frederick Douglass	G. Turned the South into a booming one-crop economy where "cotton was king"
___ 8. Garrison's <i>Liberator</i> and Nat Turner's bloody slave rebellion	H. Opposed Garrison and organized the Liberty party and the Free Soil party
___ 9. White southern defenses of slavery as a "positive good"	I. Created dangerous weaknesses beneath the surface prosperity of the southern cotton economy
___ 10. The constant abolitionist agitation in the North	J. Widened the moral and political gap between the white South and the rest of the Western world

**G. Map Mastery**

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 16, answer the following questions.

1. *Southern Cotton Production, 1860*: Which six states contained nearly all the major cotton-production areas of the South in 1860?

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2. *Slaveowning Families, 1850*: Approximately how many slaveowning families owned fifty or more slaves? \_\_\_\_\_

3. *Distribution of Slaves, 1820*: Which five states contained a substantial number of slave-majority counties in 1820?

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